

## REOPENING THE HOUSE, CLOSURE THE SENATE.

**Mr. Mills Gets Angry at the Speaker's  
Ignoring Democrats and Gives Him  
a Piece of His Mind.**

## BLOWS BARELY PREVENTED

**Democratic Senators Have a Short Lived  
Victory, but the Gag Resolu-  
tion Is Introduced.**

## TO CUT OFF DEBATE.

**Prospect That the Closure Rule Will Be Pushed  
to a Passage and the Force  
Bill Will Follow.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
HERALD BUREAU,  
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. Y.,  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1891.

One of those legislative cyclones which spring up quickly and rage with intense fury during the continuance of a session in the House today. The House of late has been a tireless body. The debates have been tame and colorless and public interest has centered in the Senate in the discussion of the Force and Silver bills. But the House has apparently grown jealous of its waning reputation as the most noisy chamber in the world, and it again attempted to-day to reassert its right to the title. It succeeded admirably.

The Democrats in the House are practicing the same policy of "masterly inactivity" that a celebrated Union general once practiced heroically. Behind it all lies the iniquitous Force bill. If the Republicans would abandon this partisan measure, the House Democrats would quickly catch their tactics and allow the business of that body to go through without a moment's unnecessary delay. So long as the Republicans insist upon passing it, the Democrats in both bodies will so far as possible clog the wheels of legislation. This has been the situation for some days.

FILIBUSTERING FOR A PURPOSE.  
When the House met this morning the Democrats demanded that the journal of yesterday be read in extenso. This occupied fully an hour. In the meantime Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, the leader of the Republican majority, demanded the previous question.

When the clerk had finished with that portion of the journal which it is customary only to read the Democrats objected and the reading went on.

When the clerk had finished the Speaker stated that the pending question was on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, who is the Democratic leader, made the point that the proper question was on the ordering of the previous question. Speaker Reed saw that the Democrats' programme was to secure a vote on the two propositions.

It was an entirely proper proceeding on the part of the Democrats, but the Speaker cared nothing for that. With a brutal disregard for the rights of the minority, which none of his predecessors have ever shown, the Speaker denied the request.

Then when Mr. Mills wished to debate the question of approving the journal, the Speaker declined to recognize him on the ground that the House was then dividing. This brought the fiery Texas again to his feet.

Rushing down the aisle, until he reached the aisle facing the Speaker's desk, he addressed himself to the chair in language so bitterly personal, so severe in its denunciation of the Speaker's partisan rulings, that the Speaker, the latter's self-possession forsaking him and his huge frame rigidly, nervously about in his chair.

"AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.  
"You are perpetrating a fraud upon the House," Mr. Mills thundered, "and you know it," and his party colleagues burst into a round of applause and cheers and cheered him to the top of his voice. But the Speaker was immovable, and amid the excitement requested those opposed to the approval of the journal to rise and address the House.

"One, two, three," and announced the motion carried—79 to 3.

The excitement at this point was intense. Every member of the House was on his feet shouting at each other and at the Speaker and in other ways adding to the general confusion.

Ignoring the Speaker's refusal to allow the calling of the yeas and nays, Mr. Mills went on. Again he accused the Speaker of perpetrating a fraud upon the House, and he and other underlings of the journal, "We did not expect the gentleman from Ohio to lend himself to such a proceeding. We relied on the gentleman from Ohio to be a fair and honorable gentleman, and we knew he indicated the Speaker was not."

Then, addressing himself directly to the Speaker, he said: "You do not dare to go before the country with such a revolutionary measure as you are proposing to pass. You have a right under the rules to debate the question, but you are denying that right."

Through the noise and confusion the shrill metallic voice of Kerr, of Iowa, was heard shouting that Mills' action was treasonable, turning for a moment in Kerr's direction. Mr. Mills turned and said: "You are a traitor yourself to the constitution and laws. You are trying to surround the ballot box with bayonets and deprive the people of their right of representation."

SEVERE CONFESSION.  
Then while the Democrats applauded and Mills' party colleagues yelled with a volley of blows, while Outchouk, of Michigan, lay back in his chair and imitated the blustering of a sheep in a series of ho-ho's and other undignified utterances, hardly to be expected of a member of his standing. While the excitement was at its height and the representatives of the two parties had become confused and howling mob, Perkins, of Kansas, suggested that "the dirty loafer (Mills) be put out."

The remark was overheard by Mr. Mills' party colleagues, who immediately shook their fists at the Kansan's nose, accompanying it with the declaration that they would not allow a scoundrel to be put out. Mr. Mills inquired whether to be indulged in (he Martin) would take a hand in it.

PERKINS SUBSIDED.  
This all this was going on the Speaker hastily despatched a page for the Sergeant-at-Arms and as speedily as possible Mr. Kavanaugh, the deputy sergeant-at-arms, appeared on the floor, carrying the gold head mace, the emblem of authority in the House.

Then, almost as quickly as it had arisen the storm subsided, the confusion ceased, the members took their seats and what was but a moment before a turbulent and noisy mob had become a calm and orderly and well-mannered legislative body.

The Speaker replied that it was not at present; the question was whether there was objection. Mr. Mills objected, and the question being on Mr. McKim's motion was agreed to—yeas 139, nays 107—and accordingly the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the bill.

A discussion arose upon a proposition to close debate on an unimportant paragraph. Mr. McKim, of Kentucky, moved to amend it by limiting the debate to one hour. A point of order was raised against the amendment on the ground that the motion to close debate was not amendable by a motion to limit debate. The participants in the discussion were, on the Republican side, Messrs. McCoombe, Adams, of Illinois, and Mr. Grosvenor, and on the Democratic side, Messrs. Blount, McMillin and McCrory.

Mr. Blount, of Missouri, rising to discuss the question, Mr. Boutwell, of Maine, created some excitement by suggesting that as the Democratic candidates for the Senate were all Democrats, a point the chairman should give his ruling. Pending a decision the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a request for the return from the Senate of a bill for the relief of Sarah E. Perkins, an error having occurred in its enrolment.

Rogers, of Arkansas, made the point that there was no quorum present.

But the Speaker found to be well taken the House adjourned.

HOW THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION CAME UP IN THE SENATE AND WAS FINALLY INTRODUCED.

The battle royal over the closure resolution began in the Senate to-day. At the outset the Democrats gained a temporary victory, which gave them no little encouragement. Four hours later the Republicans scored a complete knockout and the result was reached only with the assistance of Vice President Morton, whose ruling upon a disputed point removed from the Democrats one of the strongest supports upon which they were leaning.

It was precisely ten minutes to one when Mr. Aldrich called up the closure. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who is, with the exception of Mr. Ingalls, the ablest parliamentarian in the body, argued that no motion to modify, amend or suspend a rule or part thereof shall be in order except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified or amended and parts thereof. The notice given did not, he said, call attention to the part of any rule proposed to be modified, but simply left the Chair and each Senator to find out for himself. He therefore argued that the notice was not sufficiently specific.

MEANWHILE THE HOUR OF TWO ARRIVED AND THE VICE PRESIDENT, to the disgust of his Republican friends, ruled that the next business before the Senate was the Force bill.

At this point Mr. George, of Mississippi, who was speaking against the bill when the Senate adjourned yesterday, took the floor to continue his speech, which he did, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Edmunds that the question of a change of the rule was a privileged question which superseded all other business.

The Democratic programme developed early. In order to prevent a vote on the closure they decided to retain the floor indefinitely by having Mr. George read the Force bill. This would give the Democrats an occasional breathing spell and enable him to speak for a week at least.

But Mr. George, in accordance with his plan, began his work. A huge pile of manuscript lay before him and an overwrought audience, which had gathered in anticipation of row, broke down upon him and inspired him from the galleries.

About half-past five o'clock, when George had read about four hundred lines of his manuscript, Mr. Aldrich, to "yield" him. There were certain sections of the Revised Statutes which he desired to read, and he desired that his colleague would permit the interruption.

It was laughable to see the complaisance with which George gracefully yielded.

Mr. Aldrich then read the Force bill. He had not uttered a dozen words when both Mr. Harris and Mr. Edmunds objected. A speaker could not, he said, divide his time and read the bill. Finally Butler appealed to the Vice President for a decision.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S DECISION.  
Without a moment's hesitation the latter decided that the objection was well founded, and that any Senator who divides his time is to hold the floor, if he reads, for an entire session.

This ruling apparently took the heart out of George, but he resumed the reading, and picking up a pile of manuscript commenced to read a dissertation upon the origin and history of African slavery in the United States. After some ten minutes he complained of "very great fatigue" and inquired whether he might ask the Senator from South Carolina to read the speech, or part of it, for him so that he might be able to read the remainder.

To that proposition Mr. Aldrich objected, and Mr. George resumed reading with the words "I am at this point the Director of American Slavery," which caused considerable laughter at the idea that there was so much more to come.

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porch and poured kerosene oil over it. He lit a match and a gust of wind blew it out.

This was enough, for the fire raged and rushed out. The noise attracted the firebug's attention, and he fled down grand street toward the city with the speed of a deer. He was followed by Mr. Barker, and everybody is lamenting the opportunity to shoot the rascal that was lost.

ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.

MR. GIBSON'S PLANS FOR AN ELECTRIC MOTOR ROAD UNDER BROADWAY.

Now that it is conceded that New York must and will have rapid transit of some sort, nearly every day some scheme is devised by which the consummation so devoutly to be wished is to be attained. The latest is that of R. W. Gibson, the architect of No. 15 Wall street. He will lay it before the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Gibson's plan provides for a double track subway railroad under Broadway, the track being sixteen feet below the surface of the street and the station platforms twelve feet six inches below the curb, which will necessitate much less going up and down stairs than is required with the "L" roads and will render the use of elevators unnecessary.

After reaching Fifty-ninth street it is proposed to continue the road under the Boulevard, where there will be ample room for four tracks—two for express and two for way trains. Electricity is to supply the motive power, and the plan contemplates a speed of from thirty to forty miles an hour.

EXPRESS TRAINS UNDER BROADWAY.  
Under Broadway the trains will be practically express, because the cables, which would be required for local trains along that portion of the route.

Of course the construction of the road would necessitate the dismemberment of the sections of the streets through which it passes, but it is contended that this temporary inconvenience would be more than compensated for by the fact that the arrangements made underneath the streets would render any additional excavations unnecessary, while in case of emergency the cars could be run on the surface.

It is an essential part of the system to provide a way for all the pipes and wires that are now laid under ground when they can be got at without digging up the street; but in the subway they will be easily accessible for repairs or for other purposes. The cables will be laid in a trench, and it is claimed, of dwellers along the route.

The cable road over head is to be provided with a continuous subway six feet above the surface. The cars will be run on the surface, and the cables will be run in a trench, and it is claimed, of dwellers along the route.

Underneath the cable subway is to be a subway for electric light wires and beneath that another for pneumatic tubes. On either side of the railway subway are to be subways for gas, water, pipes, water mains, etc., extending close to the limits of the sidewalk. The sewer is to be located beneath the center of the sidewalk.

It is proposed in the operation of the road that express trains should start from several stations simultaneously, each busy time, the cars being run on the surface, and the cables will be run in a trench, and it is claimed, of dwellers along the route.

It is estimated that at a speed of thirty miles an hour it will be possible to travel from City Hall to 125th street by this route, making five or six stops, in twenty minutes.

THE SCHEME, of course, all on paper at present, but to-morrow it will be formally entered in the race for the rapid transit schemes.

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DEATH OF KING KALAKAUA.

ON FREEDOM'S SOIL.

**King Kalakaua, Ruler of the Sand-  
wich Islands, Dead at  
San Francisco.**

## HIS LONG AND FATAL ILLNESS.

**Attended in His Last Moments by Citizens  
and Officers of the Greatest  
of Republics.**

## SKETCH OF THE KING'S LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20, 1891.—The death of King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, which took place in this city to-day, may well be regarded as an unprecedented event in the history of the United States.

A reigning monarch has gone over to the silent majority while enjoying the hospitality of a people in their own political and social economy known to kings or nobles.

King Kalakaua died at the Palace Hotel at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. His death was a sudden one in the fact that it followed within a few hours the first intimation the general public had that he was a victim of disease. In his extremity he was ministered to by citizens and officers of a Republic with which as a monarch he had long been on friendly terms, and from which he drew many of his most trusted advisers and friends.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.  
The malady that ended the life of King Kalakaua was of several years' standing, but it was not until Thursday, when Dr. A. F. Sawyer and Professor W. E. Taylor were called in for consultation by Fleet Surgeon George W. Woods, U. S. N., in whose care he was. The decision was that Bright's disease had the Hawaiian monarch firmly in its grip. It seems that a year ago, under the care

of Dr. McGraw, the royal physician at the islands, it was observed that the King was prone to drop asleep suddenly at dinner, at breakfast, at any time, and that the doctors attributed this to nervous causes, but did not seem to settle on any organic difficulty. They made examinations and analyses, which developed the presence of symptoms of kidney trouble. Four years previously the King had suffered severely from kidney trouble.

Soon after his return from his trip to Southern California last Friday the King suddenly grew worse and his physicians remained at his bedside. Colonel George Macfarlane, his chamberlain, remained with him until his death, and the King's rest, and Acting Rear Admiral George Brown U. S. N., commanding the Pacific station, also remained with him until his death. The King's illness was a long and painful one, and he was in a state of extreme weakness and emaciation when he died.

His Majesty awoke from a semi-conscious condition Saturday and talked with his faithful Hawaiian body servant several moments. Toward evening, however, he grew weaker and again fell into a coma, and the following day the patient was in a semi-conscious condition. Yesterday morning he awoke from his coma, and he talked with his physicians, who were at his bedside, and he expressed his desire to see the Hawaiian people, and he expressed his desire to see the Hawaiian people, and he expressed his desire to see the Hawaiian people.

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the throne of Hawaii. A curious story of his infancy is to the effect that at his birth, according to ancient Hawaiian custom, relatives stood ready to adopt him. It was understood that this honor was to fall to High Chiefess Liliha or Mme. Boki, who is noted in the history of the country as an adept in astrology. Another high chiefess, Haaheka Kamea, forestalled her, however, and being present at the birth of the future King took him away with her and adopted him. Liliha was disappointed and indignant, but nevertheless took great interest in the child, and, drawing his horoscope, predicted, "From this child the bones of our forefathers will have life."

Kalakaua's early education was obtained in the Royal School founded at Honolulu about that time by American missionaries, and in that institution he remained from 1840 to 1849. He was more noted for fun than for scholarship, was strong and pug-nacious and was the champion of his order, but weaker brother, James Kalakaua, when the other boys interfered with him. He acquired a fair education, however, and his accomplishments included a good knowledge of the English language. At the age of fourteen he began his military studies under Captain Funk, an old Prussian soldier, and though he did not long follow arms as a profession he always took great interest in military matters.

After ascending the throne he translated the German tactics, with some modifications, into the Hawaiian language for the use of his own troops. In 1852 he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the militia, and was also a lieutenant on the staff of Liliha, commander-in-chief.

FIRST EXPERIENCES IN OFFICE.  
Under C. C. Harris, afterward Chief Justice of the Kingdom, Kalakaua began in 1853 the study of law. Shortly afterward he became Military Secretary under W. E. Malika, then Adjutant General. When Liliha became King he was appointed on the royal staff as major. He was made a member of the Privy Council of State in 1856 and was called to the House of Nobles in 1858. In the year last named he became a Freemason, in which fraternity he took great interest, obtaining the thirty-third degree in 1874.

Kalakaua in 1858 accompanied Prince Lot to Victoria, Vancouver, and San Francisco. On his return he was appointed Third Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and in 1863 he was made Postmaster General. The latter office he held until 1868, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the Land Office, from which position he was called to the throne.

When Kamehameha V. died in December, 1872, Kalakaua was a candidate for the succession, but the rival Lunalilo, who was a native Hawaiian, was elected. Lunalilo's reign was brief, and on his death in 1874 Kalakaua was again a candidate for the throne. His competitor, the native Hawaiian, Kamehameha V., died in 1874, and Kalakaua was elected. He was crowned on January 30, 1874. The king elect was not crowned until nine days from that date. He had married in 1860 a native Hawaiian, the daughter of a native Hawaiian, and he was not likely to succeed him, as the King had nominated for the succession his sister, Lydia Kamehameha, Liliha, who was a native Hawaiian, and was the present time regent of the Kingdom in the absence of the King.

KALAKAUA AS A TRAVELER.  
King Kalakaua was probably the greatest traveler of all reigning monarchs. He visited the United States in 1876 and was received with marked distinction by President Grant. During his tour of the country he visited most of the principal cities. Again in 1881 he left his Kingdom, making a tour of the world, and being received with royal honors at all the great courts of Europe as well as at the courts of several Asiatic monarchs. The object of his journey, as declared by him, was to promote his own Kingdom, was to promote the welfare of his people and to make good the motto proclaimed at his accession—Hawaii Loa, "Land of the Living." Other members of the royal family, including the Queen, have followed the King's example, and the Queen, besides making a tour of the United States, has also visited Europe, where the royal family was recognized by Queen Victoria, whose guest she was while in England.

King Kalakaua's last trip abroad, which has ended with his life, was supposed at the time of his arrival at San Francisco in December last to have been an ultimate object of his journey, and of closer relations between his Kingdom and the United States—possibly of annexation. Nothing like this, however, has come to the surface during his